



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

erect, the branches mostly in pairs, 2 to 3 inches long, becoming divergent, below sheathed in the upper leaf, sparingly flower-bearing above the middle, branches and pedicle slightly scabrous; spikelets, including the awns, 9-10 inches long; glumes 4 to 5 lines long, nearly equal, narrow, 1-nerved, acuminate, slightly scabrous on the keel, rather shorter than the flowering-glume, which is 5 to 6 lines long, including the short pubescent stipe, narrow, smooth, the awns nearly equal, 5 to 6 lines long, erect.

Collected in Southern Arizona in 1869 by Dr. E. Palmer.*

A New Ramalina.

By EDWARD TUCKERMAN.

RAMALINA CRINITA, *sp. nov.*.—Thallus caespitose, rigid, compressed, sub-dichotomous, linear-laciniate, at length much dilated, greenish-glaucous, the divisions smooth, interruptedly white-striate, and becoming lacunose, attenuate at the summits, and clothed at the margins more or less thickly with strong, solitary or clustered, finally branched, black fibrils; apothecia middling-sized to large (3-10^{mm}. in width), subterminal and lateral, subpodicellate, varying as to smoothness as the thallus, the margins blackened; spores oblong-ellipsoid, $1\frac{5}{8}$ - $2\frac{3}{8}$ mic.

On low shrubs of *Euphorbia misera*, in company with *Roccella leucophæa*, *Physcia erinacea*, etc., on the coast, San Diego, California, C. R. Orcutt, in herb. Sprague; found also by the same collector, at Todos los Santos, Lower California; spermogones not observed. In the only other known species comparable with this, inasmuch as the slender divisions pass above into, and are beset with black fibrils (*R. melanothrix*, Laur., known only from the Cape of Good Hope, Drège!) the spermogones are described as black. The tufts of our plant vary from one and a half to three inches in height in the specimens seen as yet, and the width of the divisions from 2^{mm}. to more than an inch. The general aspect of the lichen suggests the stock of *R. calicaris*.

Notes on the Adirondacks.—The recent action of the Legislature having brought the great North Wilderness into prominent notice, some general notes made on a recent hurried journey through a portion of that region may not be devoid of interest. Commencing at North Creek, some sixty miles by rail from Saratoga, a stage journey of twenty miles, followed by a buck-board progression—one could hardly call it a journey—of ten miles further through a wooded and broken country, brings us to Blue Mountain Lake. This sheet of water, with its irregular and deeply indented shores and numerous islands, is perhaps the most picturesque of the almost numberless lakes which constitute so prominent a feature of the whole region. The vegetation of

* I have a letter from Mr. Suksdorf, of Washington Territory, in which it is stated that Mr. Howell is entitled to the credit of the discovery of *Agrostis humilis* (described in the February number of the BULLETIN), although he (Mr. S.) also collected on the same mountain—*Paddo* being the Indian name for Mt. Adams.—G. V.